

# Ka-Band Radar Interferometry (KaRIn) Alignment Mechanism

John Luke Wolff

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology



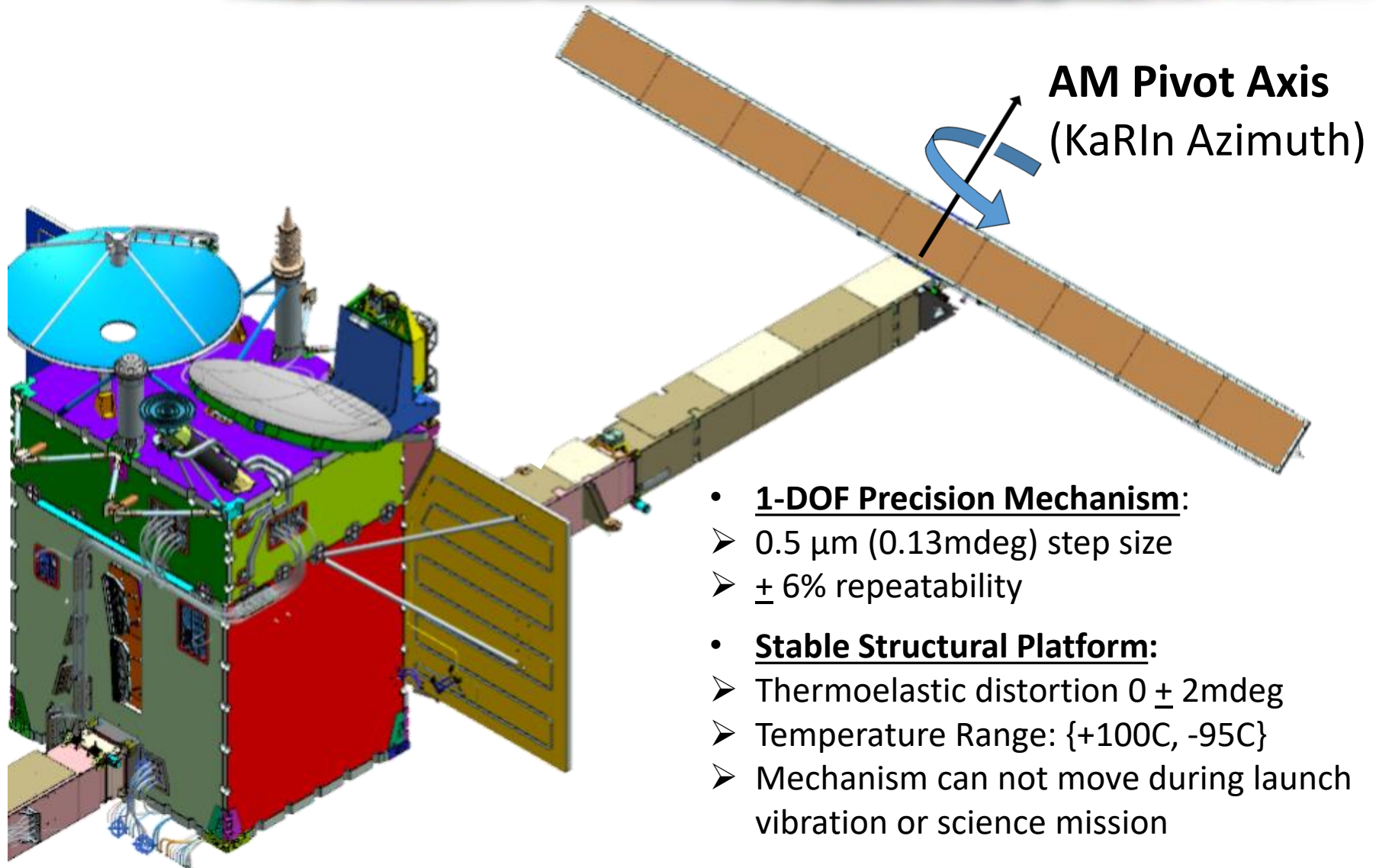
# KaRIn Instrument Overview

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Courtesy NASA/JPL-Caltech.

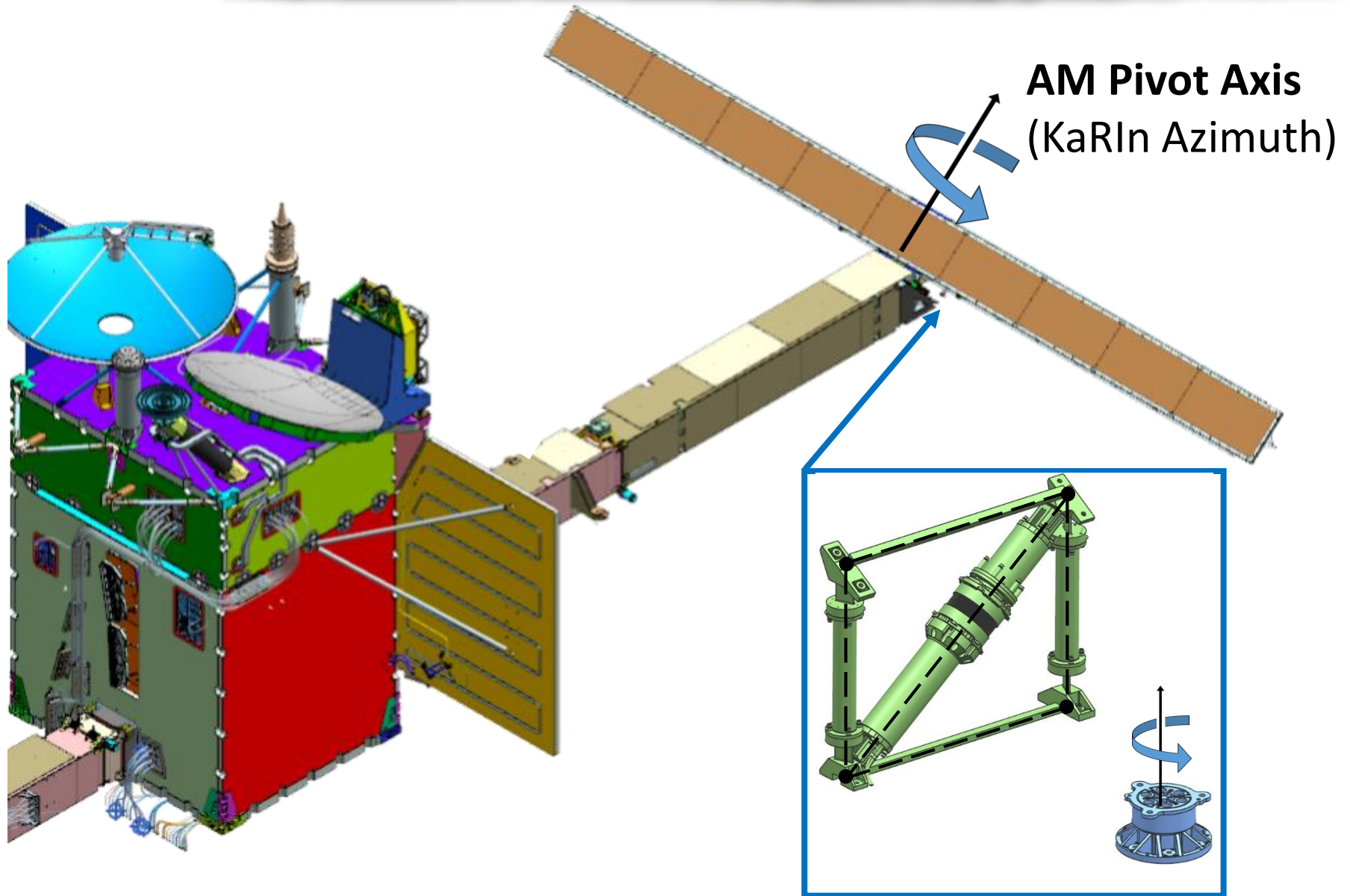
# KaRIn Alignment Mechanism Overview



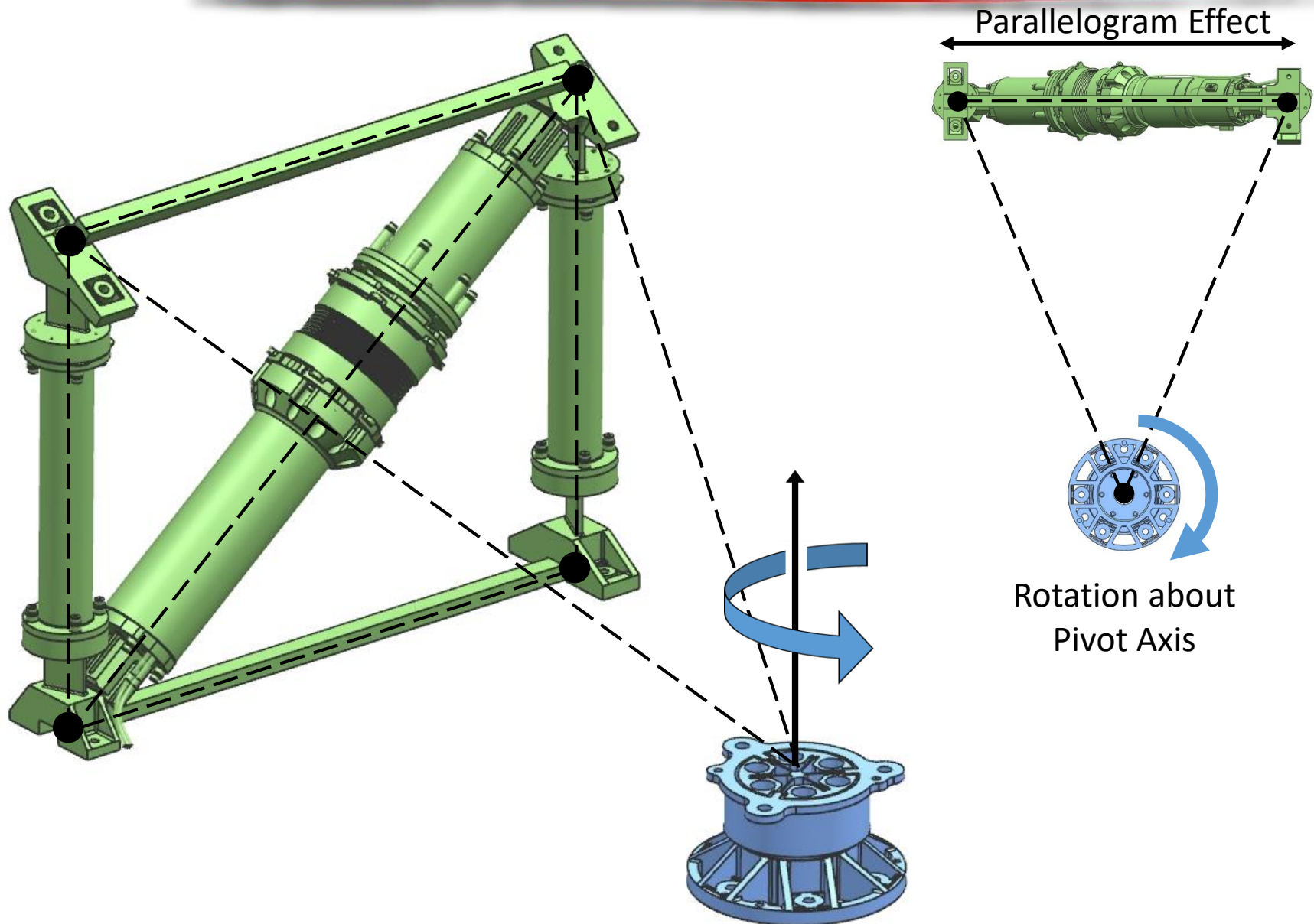
- **1-DOF Precision Mechanism:**
  - 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.13mdeg) step size
  - $\pm 6\%$  repeatability
- **Stable Structural Platform:**
  - Thermoelastic distortion  $0 \pm 2\text{mdeg}$
  - Temperature Range:  $\{+100\text{C}, -95\text{C}\}$
  - Mechanism can not move during launch vibration or science mission



# KaRIn Alignment Mechanism Configuration

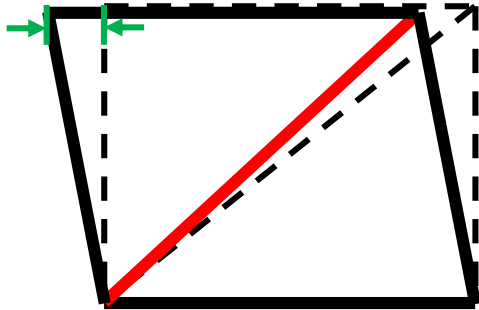


# KaRIn Alignment Mechanism Kinematics

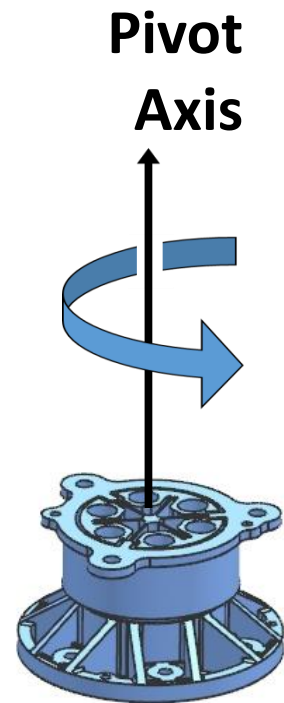
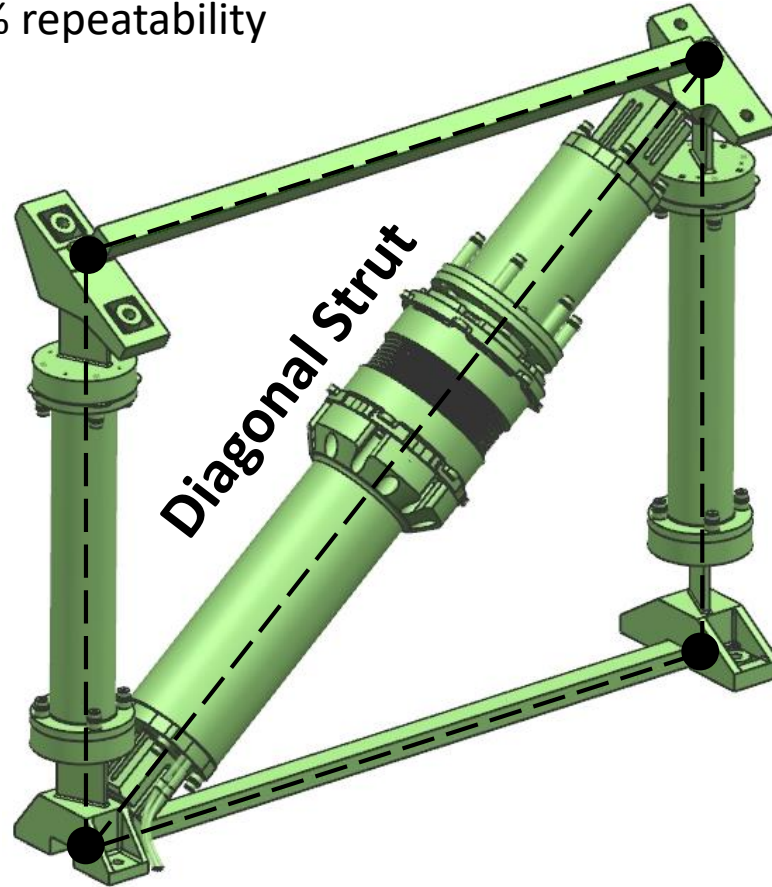


# Commanded Motion Kinematics

## Diagonal Strut



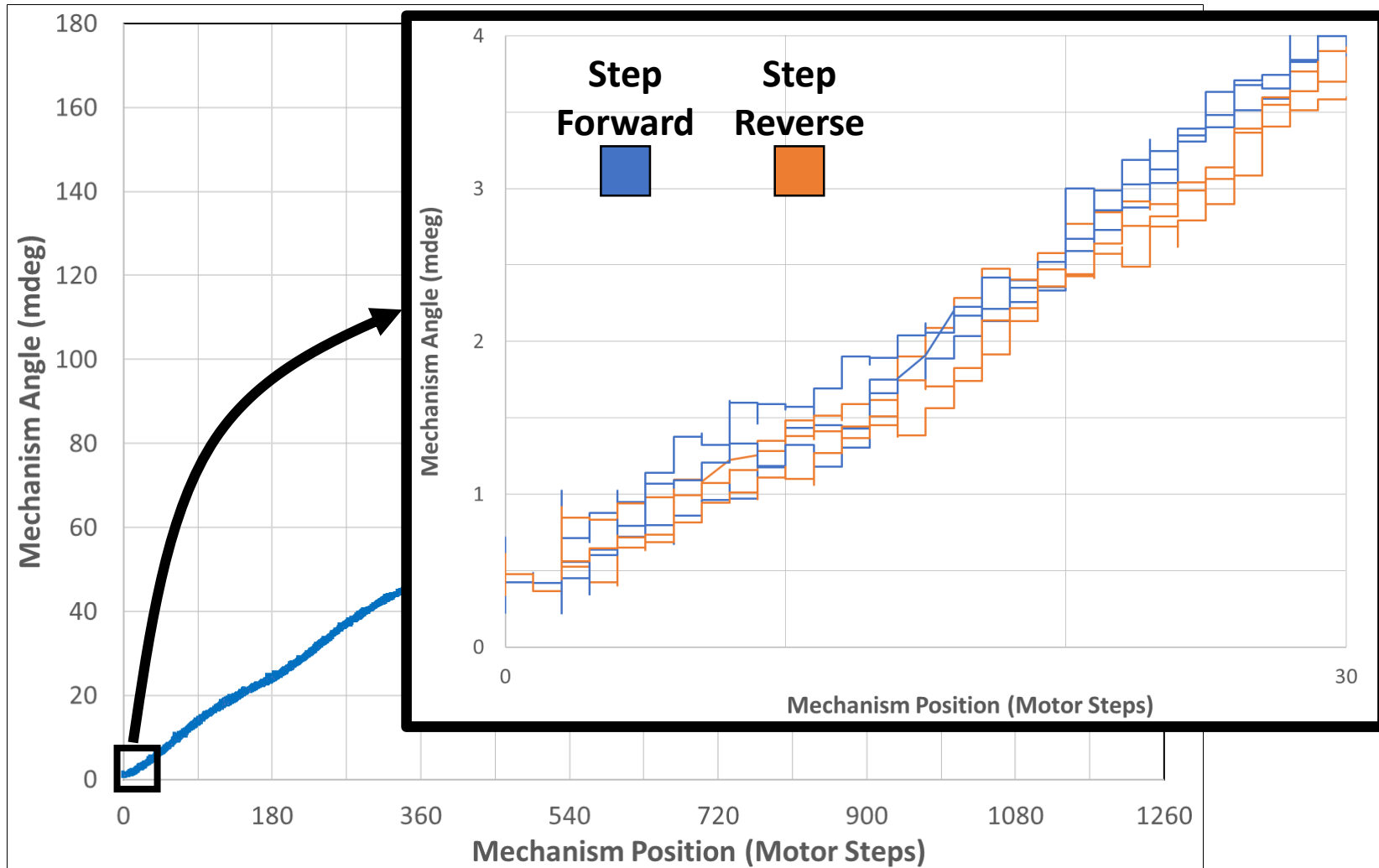
- 1-DOF Precision Mechanism:
  - $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$  ( $0.13\text{mdeg}$ ) step size
  - $\pm 6\%$  repeatability



# Commanded Motion Performance

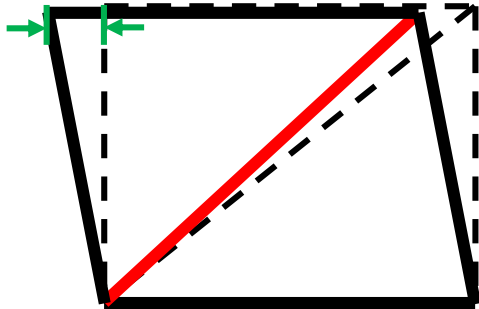
Measured four mechanism cycles both directions

- Average 0.133mdeg per step
- Absolute position within  $\pm 0.3\text{mdeg}$

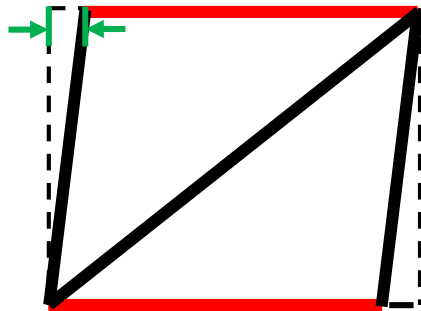


# Thermoelastic Distortion Kinematics

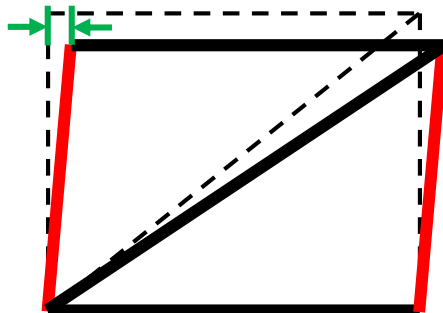
Diagonal Strut



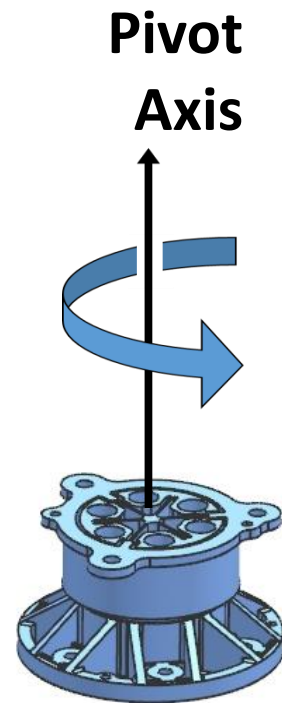
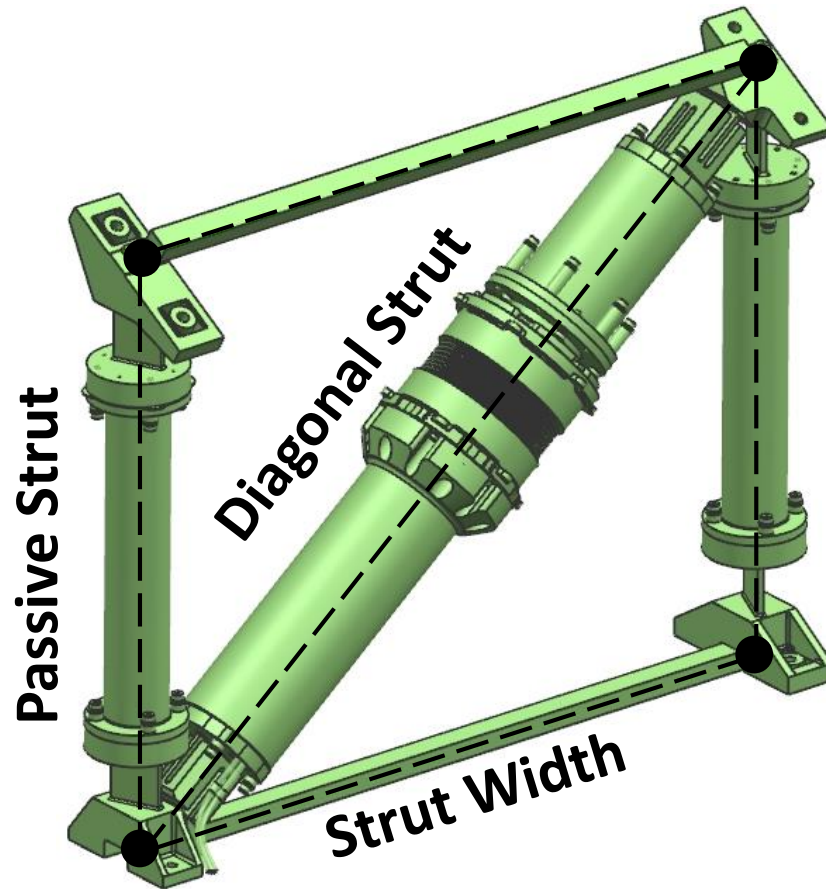
Strut Width



Passive Strut

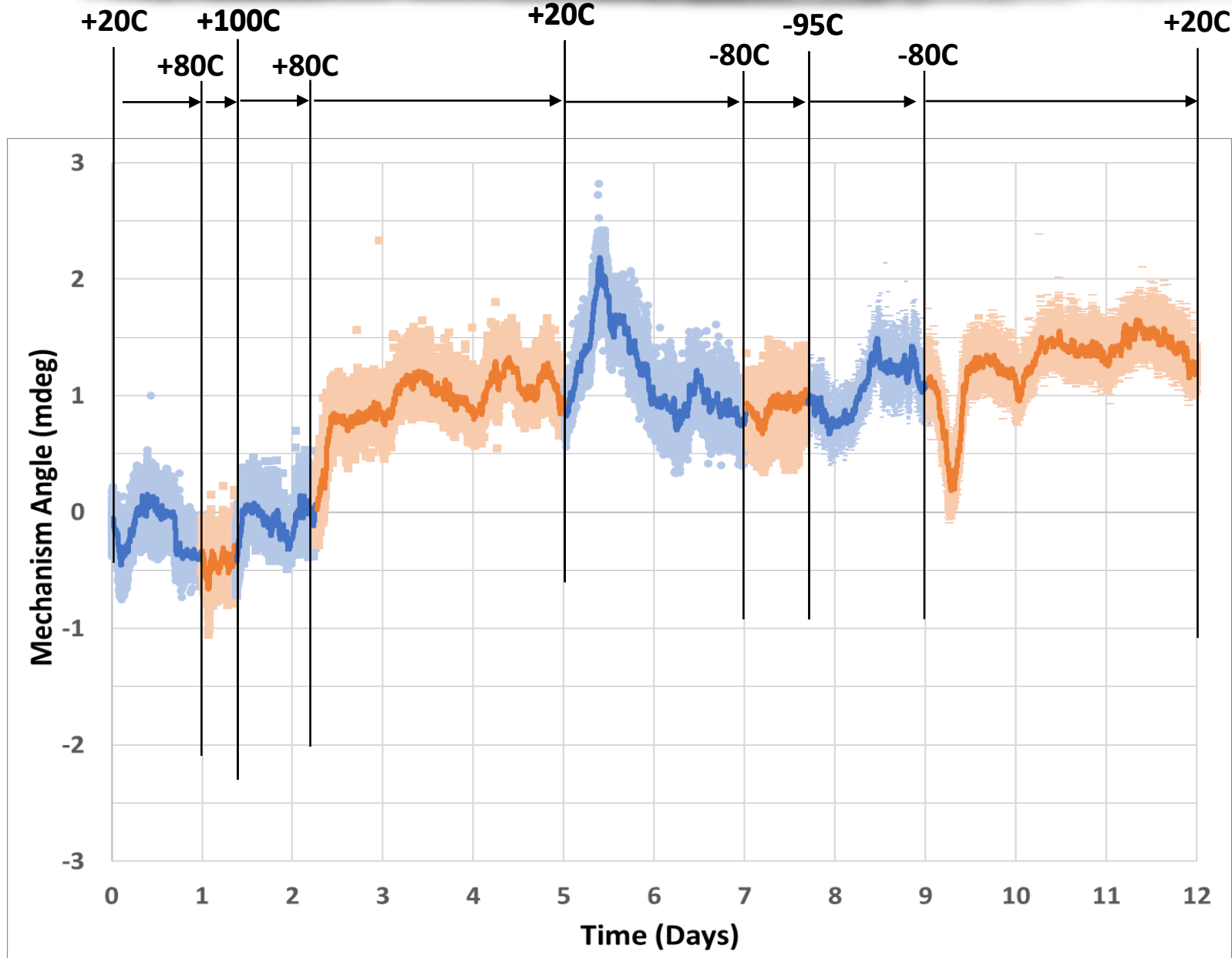


- Thermoelastic distortion  $0 \pm 2\text{mdeg}$
- Temperature Range:  $\{+100\text{C}, -95\text{C}\}$

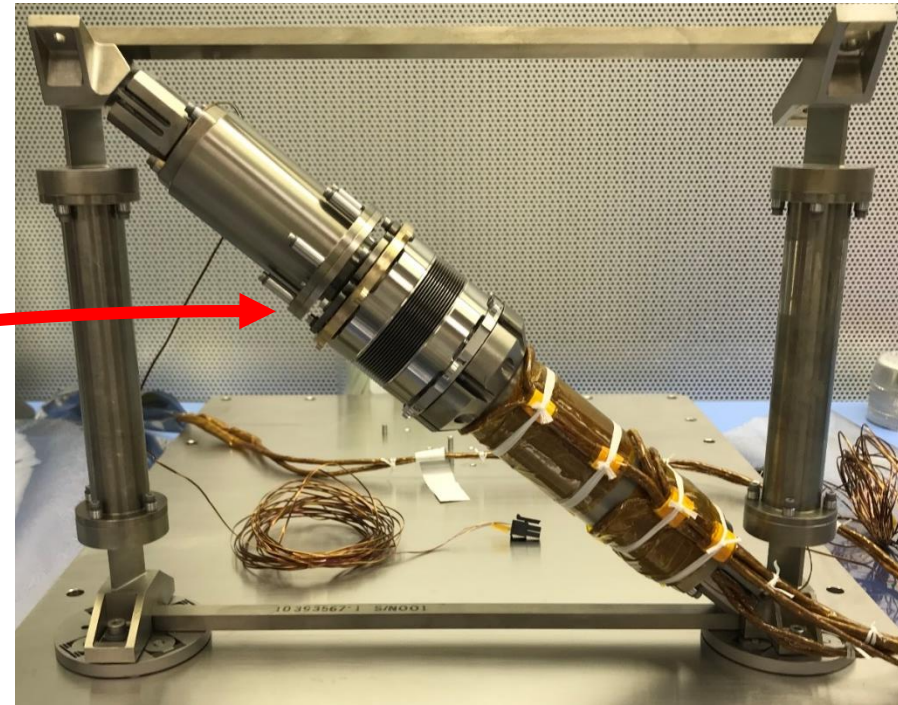
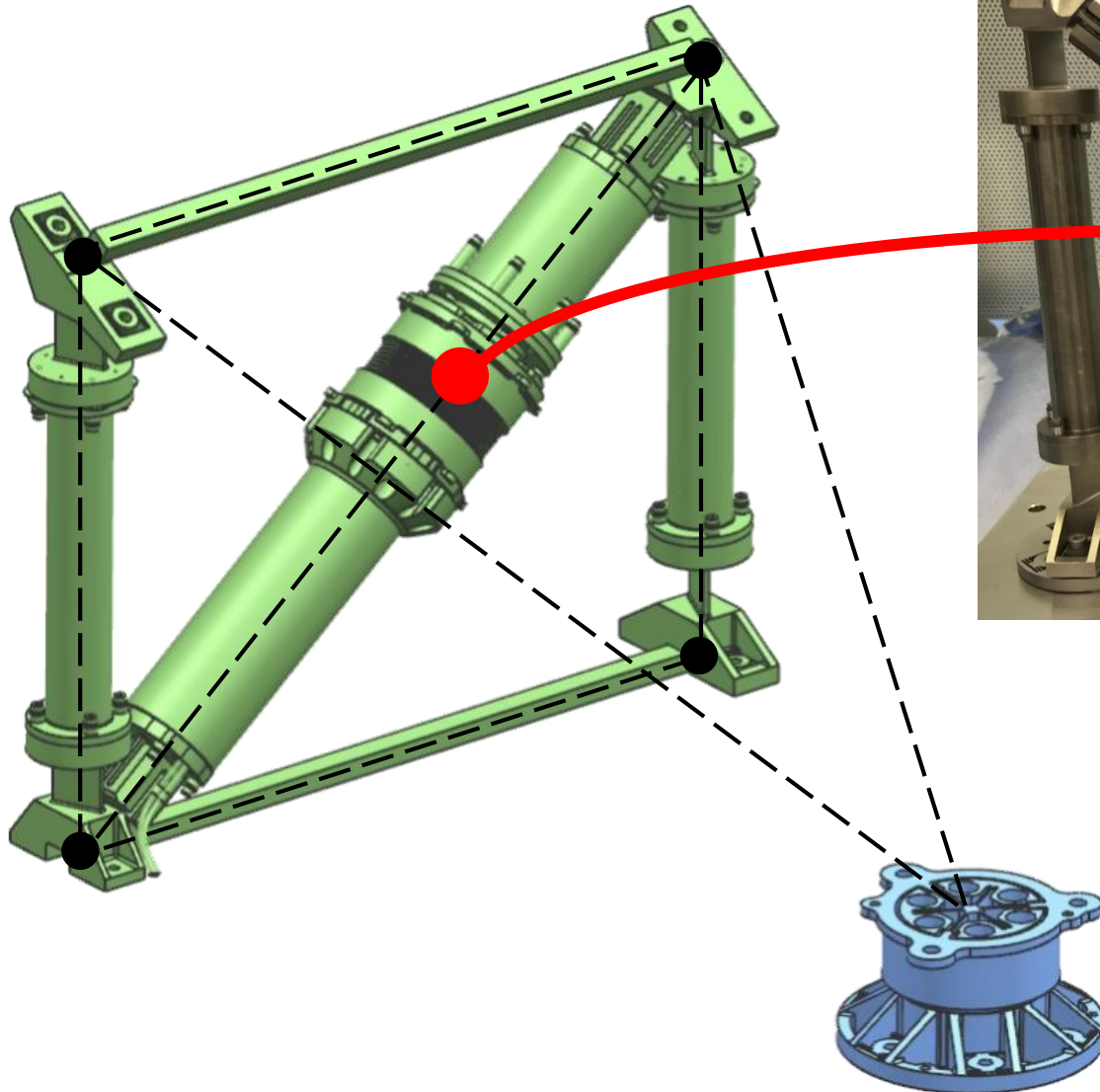




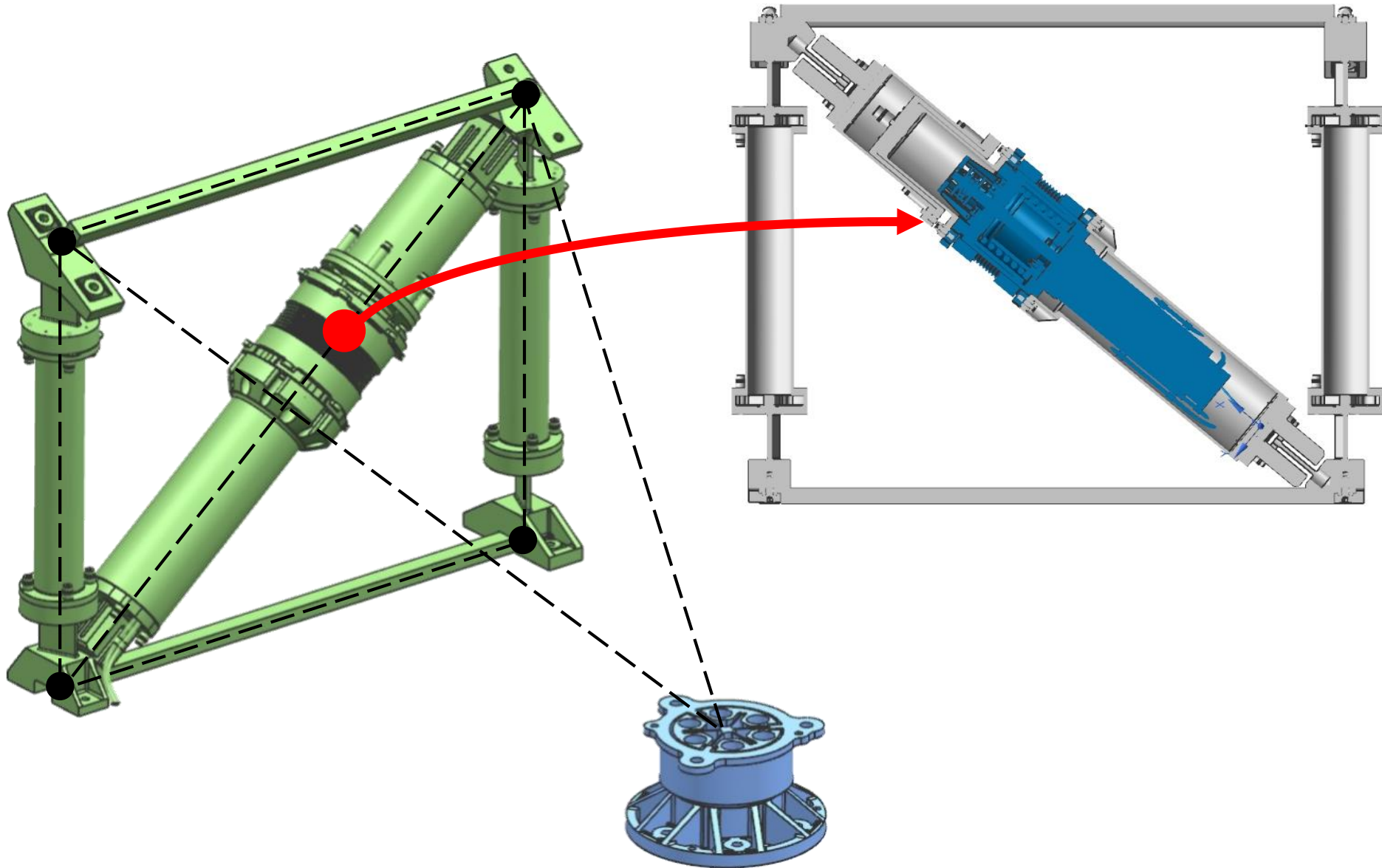
# Thermoelastic Distortion Performance



# Mechanism Strut Assembly

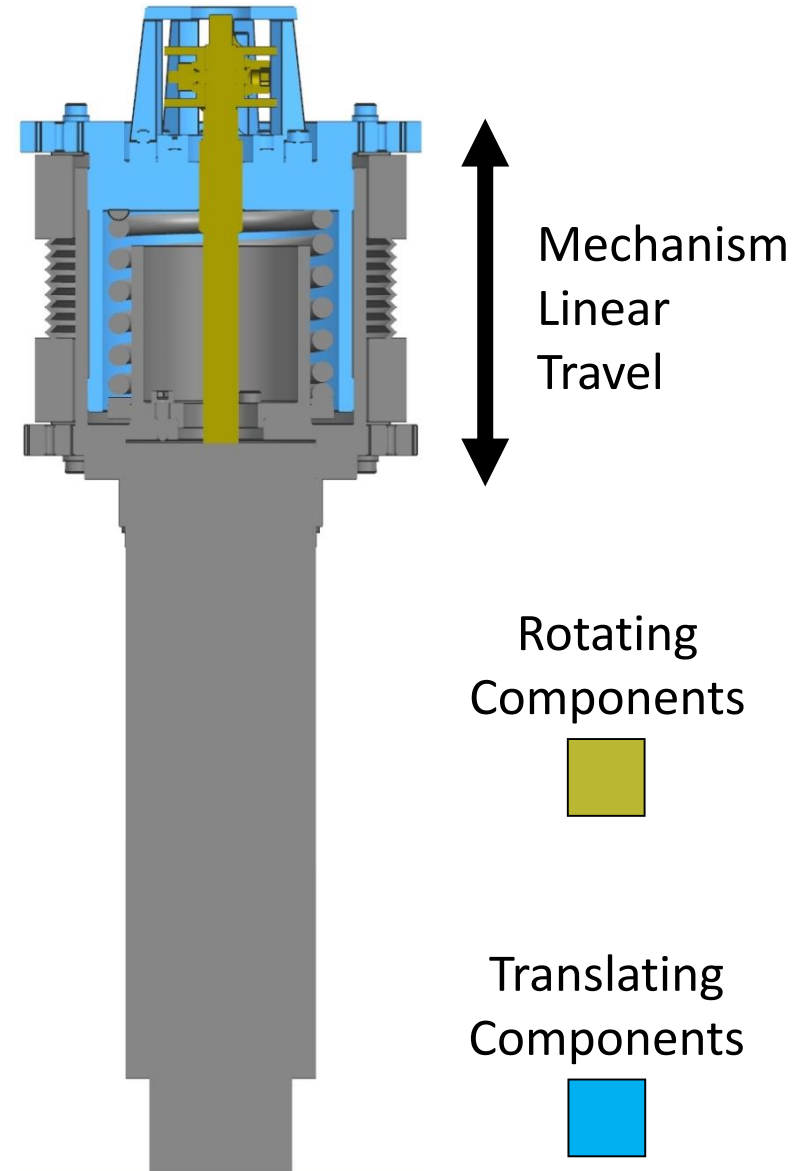
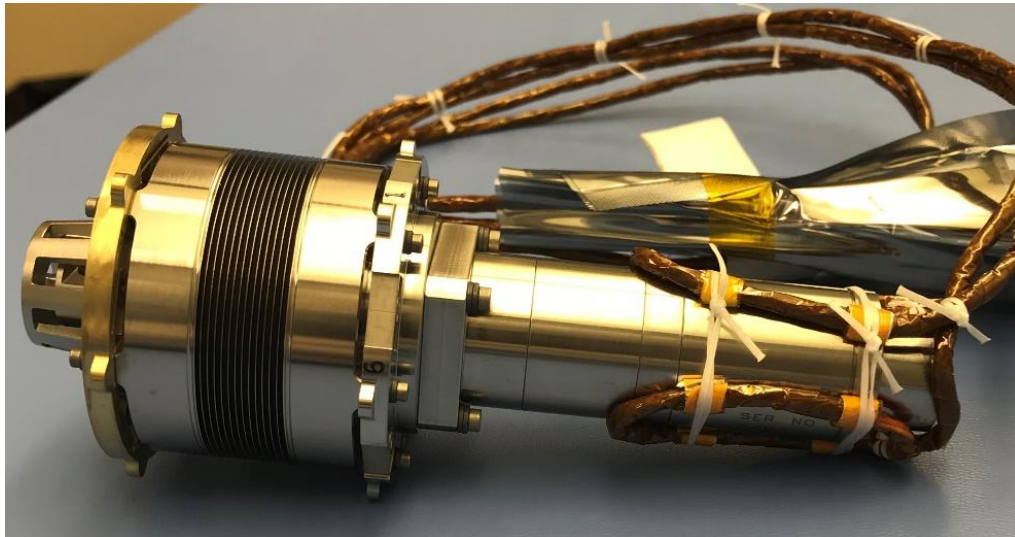
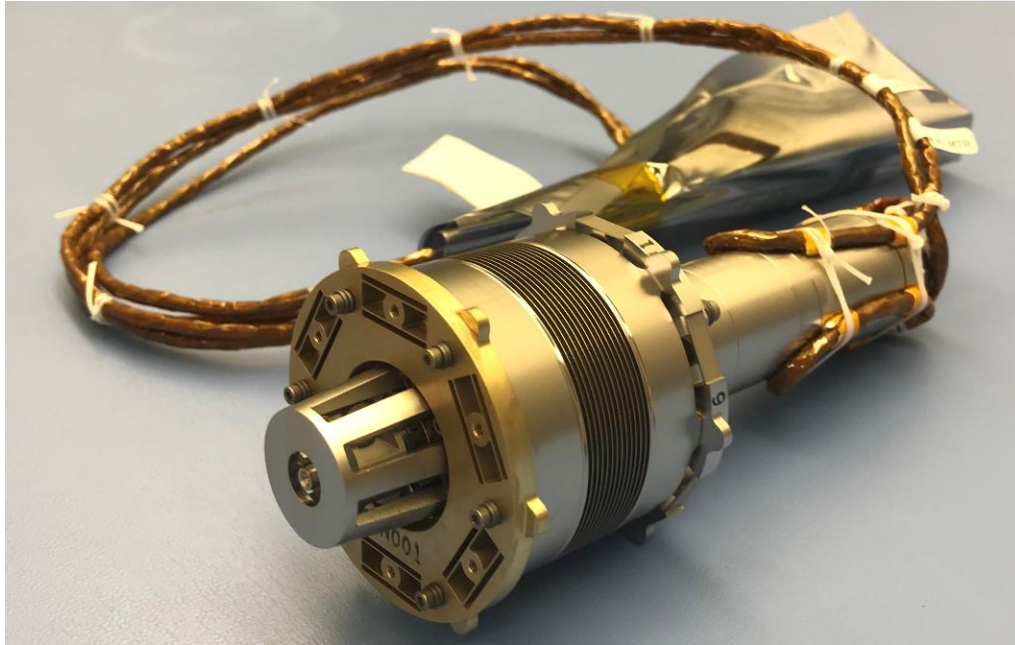


# Linear Actuator Assembly Configuration (in Mechanism Strut Assembly)



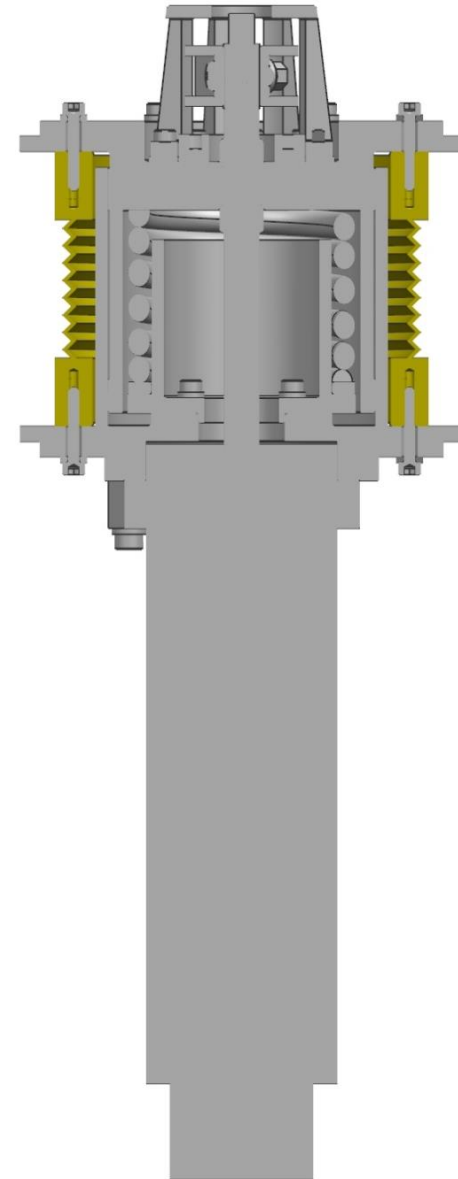
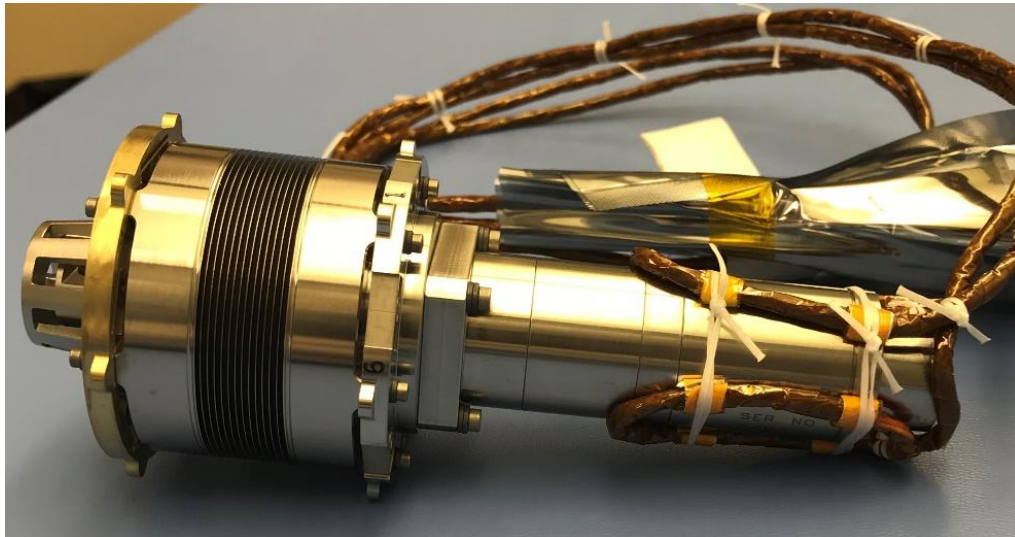
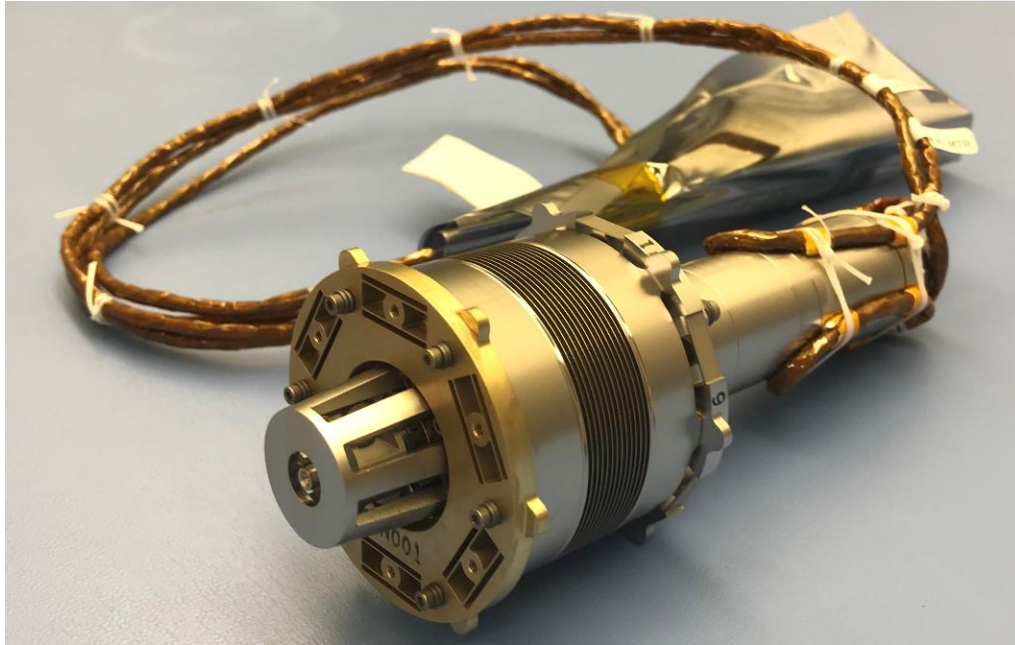


# Linear Actuator Assembly Kinematics: ACME Leadscrew/Nut





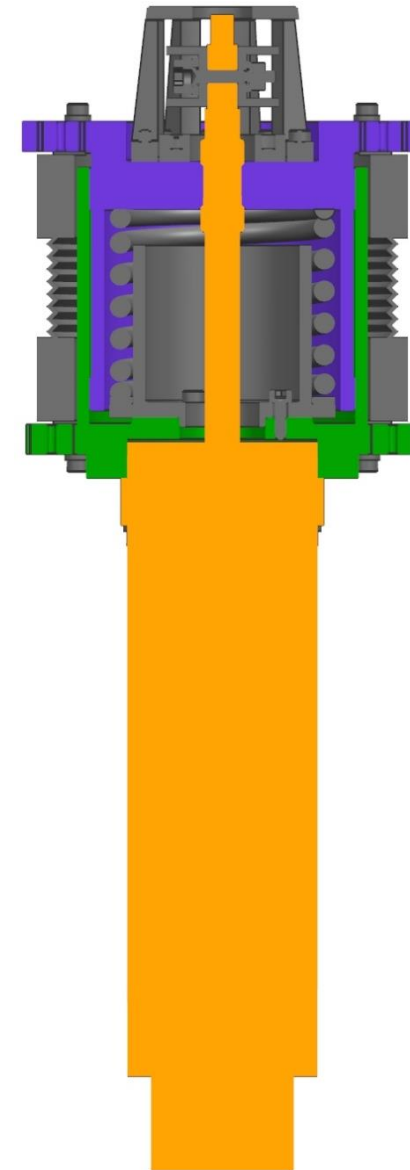
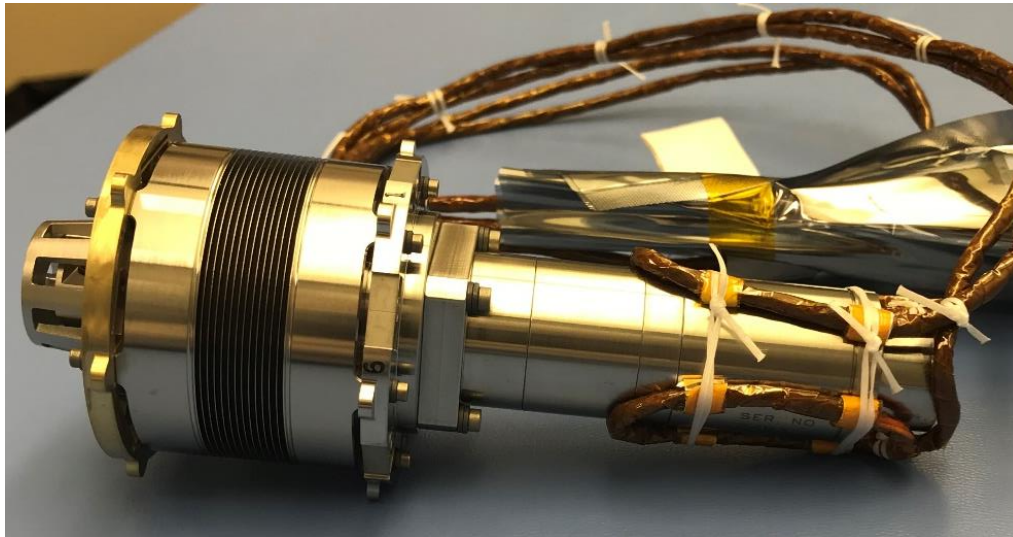
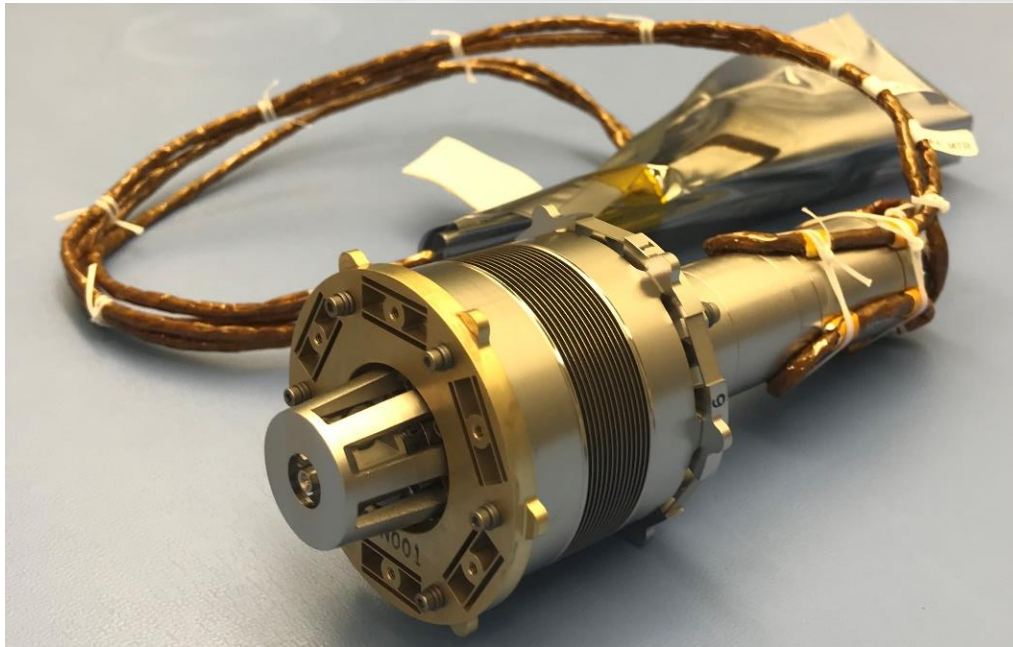
# Anti-Torque Feature: Bellows Assembly



Bellows  
Assembly



# Limit Bending Loads through Actuator: Plain, Telescoping Bearing Housings



Actuator  
Assembly



Inner Bearing  
Housing

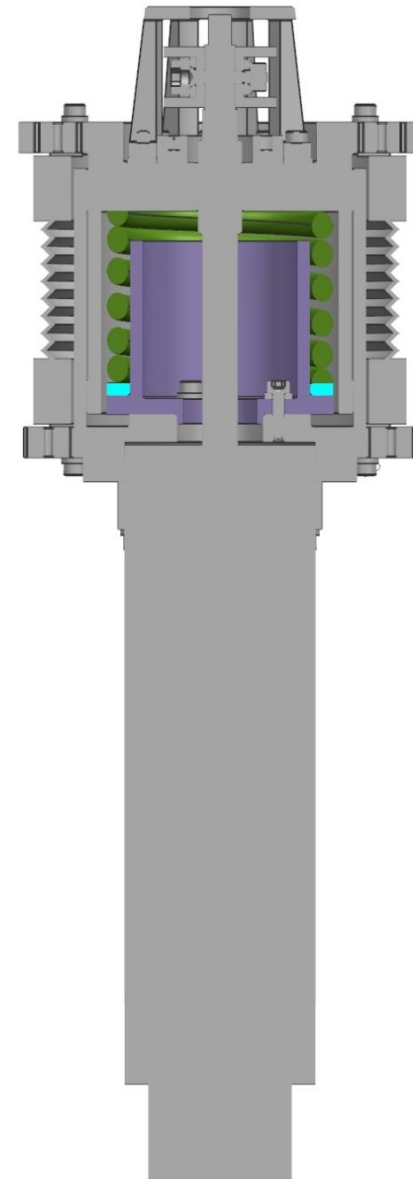
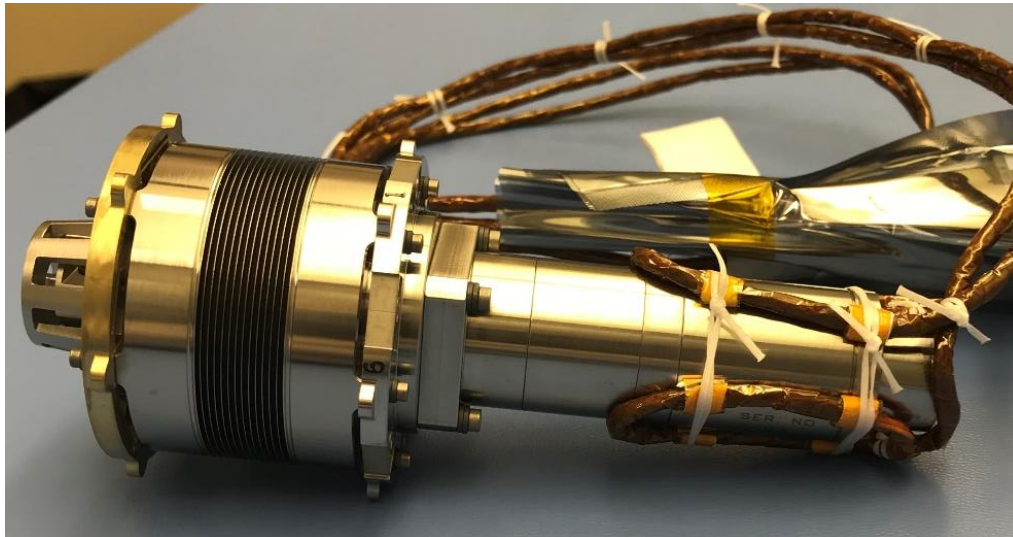


Outer Bearing  
Housing





# Minimize Backlash: Preload Mechanism for Operations



Compression  
Spring



Spring Guide



# Limit Mechanism Travel: Non-Jamming Mechanical Hard-Stops

Leadscrew  
Hard-Stop



“Compress”  
Hard-Stop

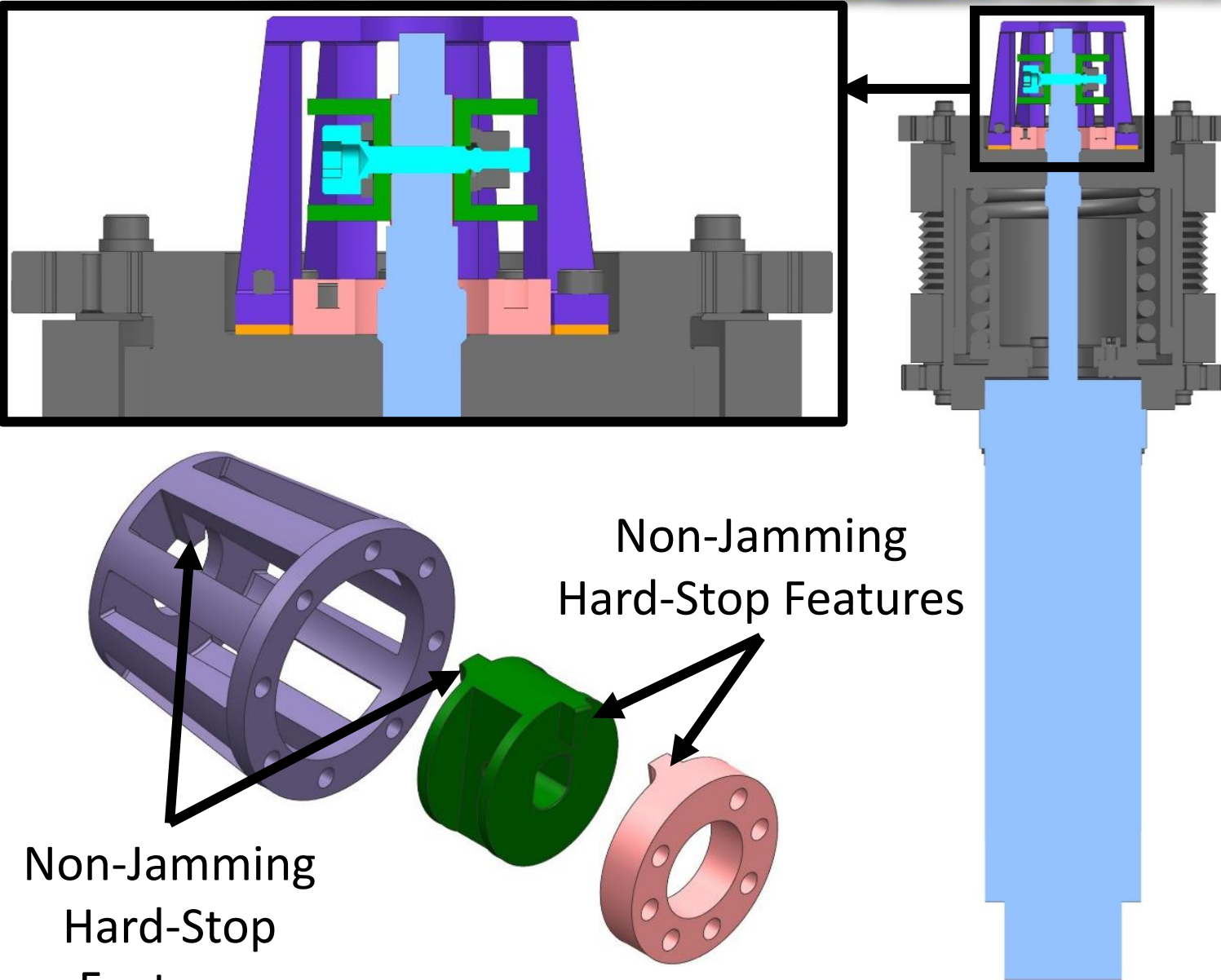


“Extend”  
Hard-Stop



Non-Jamming  
Hard-Stop Features

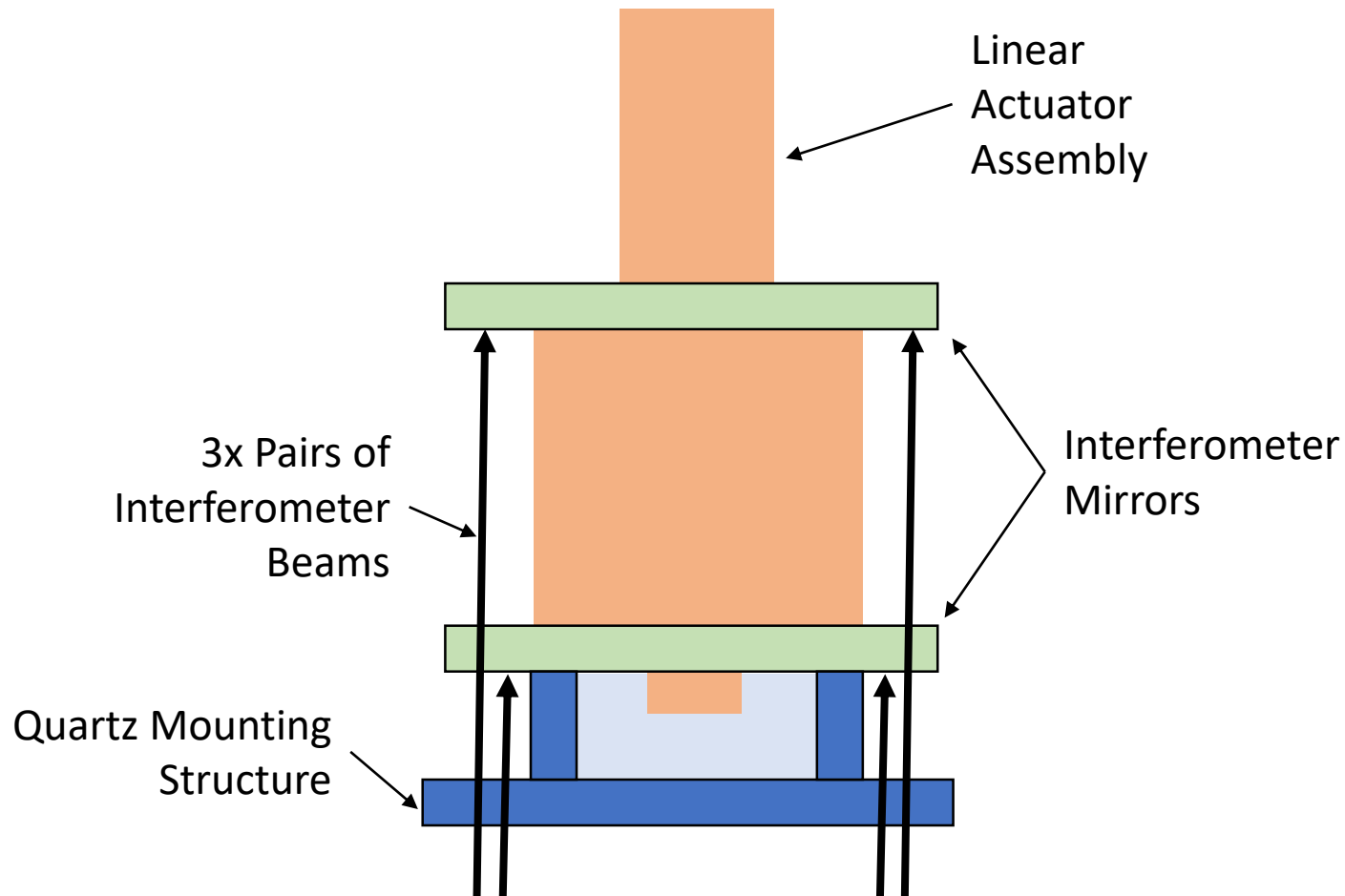
Non-Jamming  
Hard-Stop  
Features





# Linear Actuator Assembly Performance Test Setup

Laser interferometry per ASTM E289  
(Vacuum Chamber)



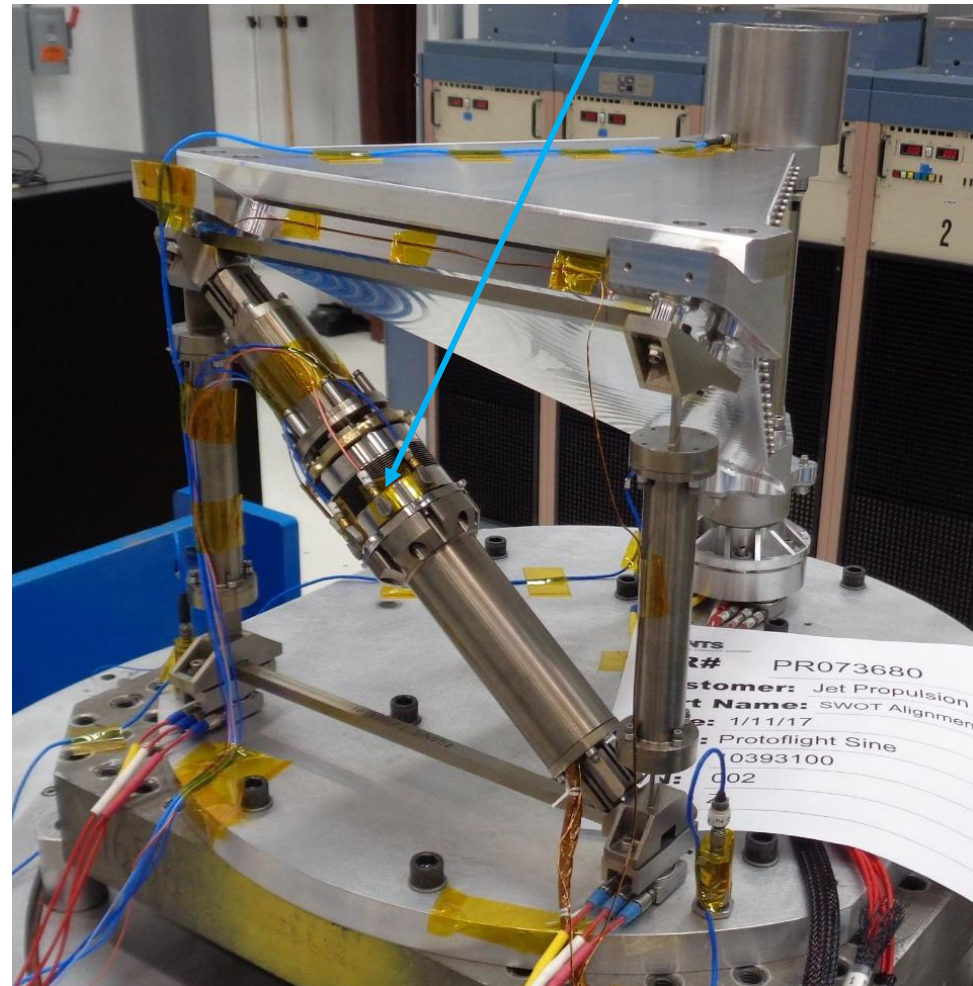
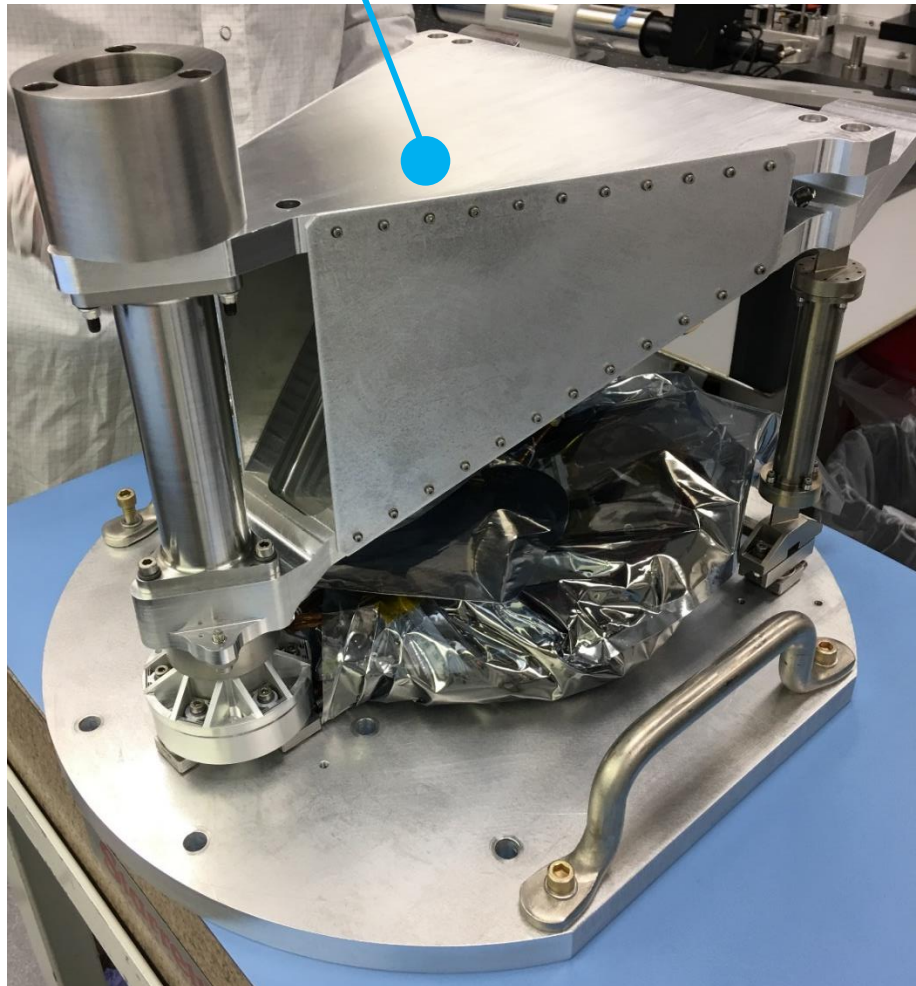
# Mechanism Configured for Vibration Testing

## Mass Simulator:

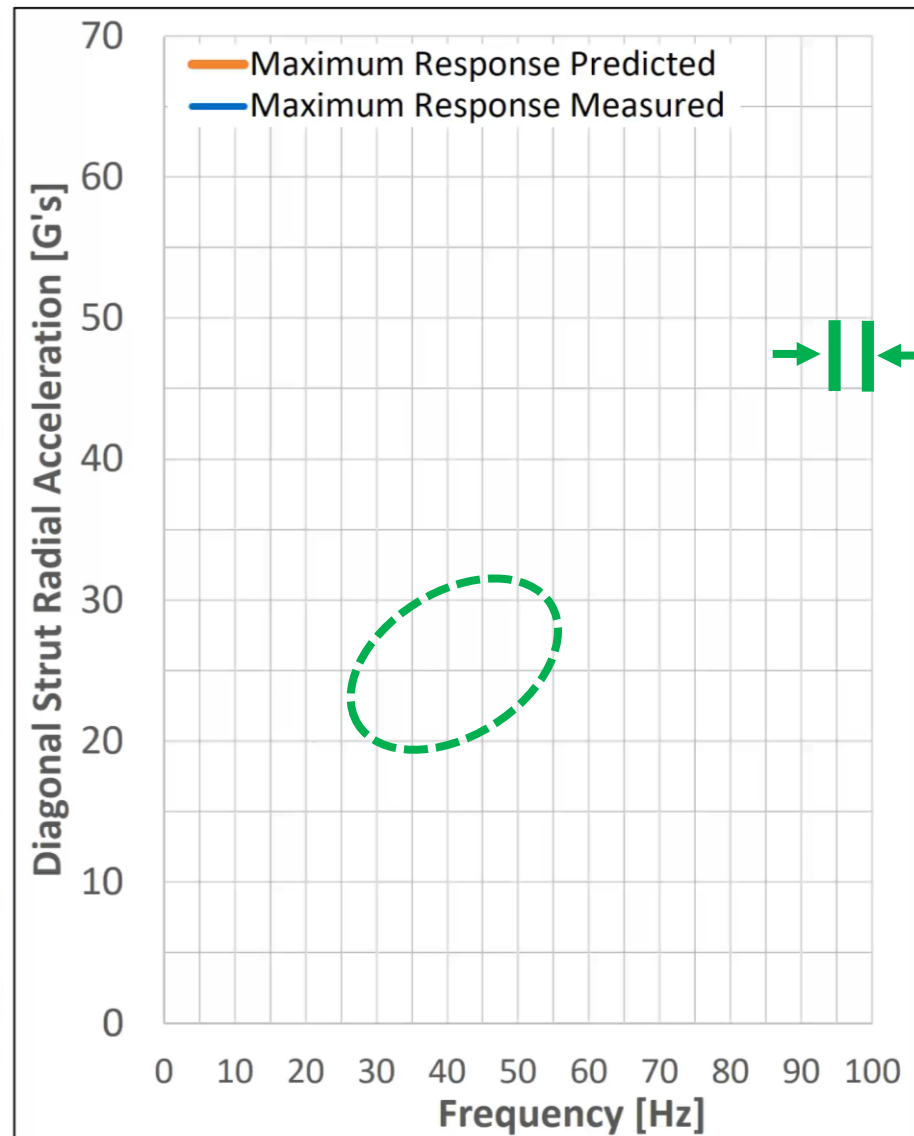
Represent mass supported by  
mechanism during launch

## 4x Single Axis Accelerometers:

Local bending mode of  
diagonal strut



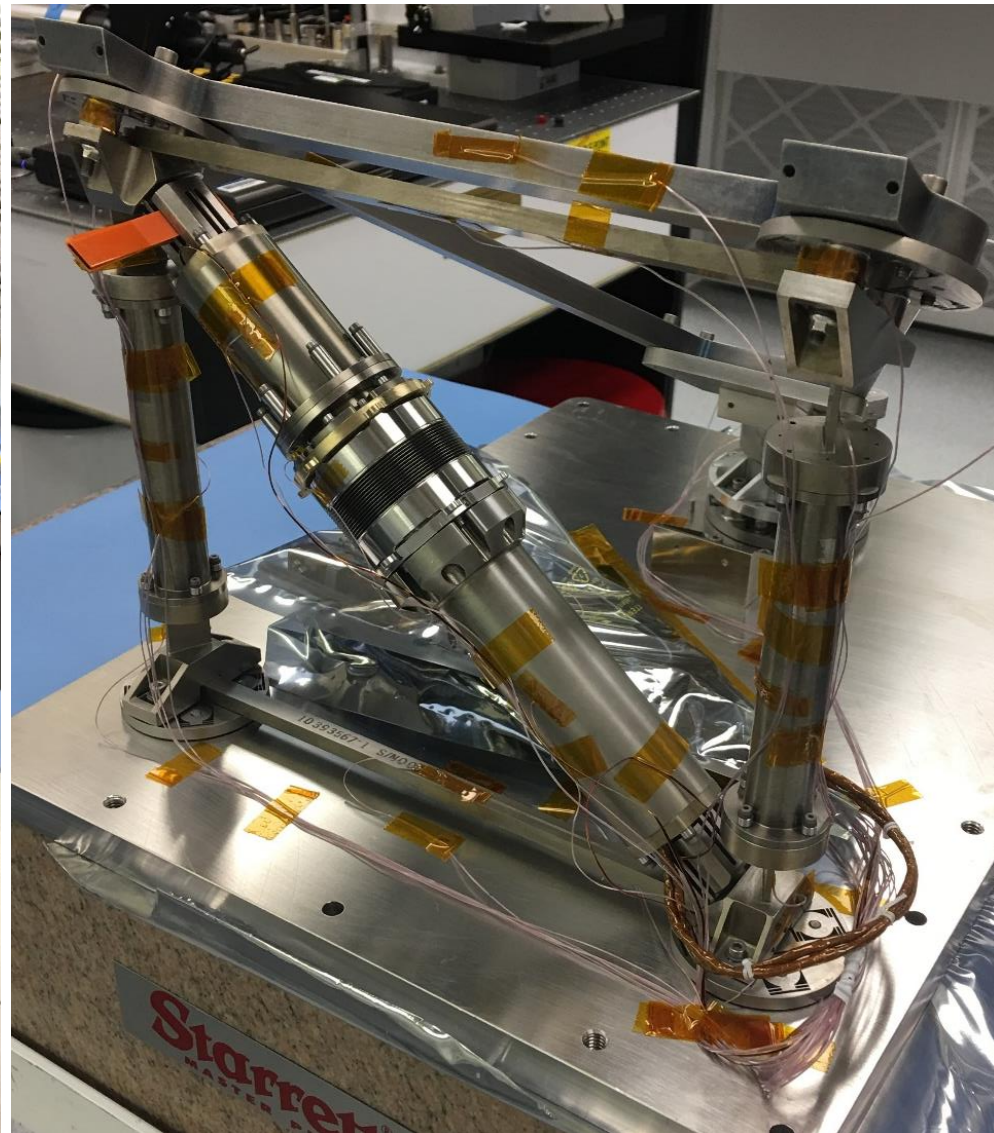
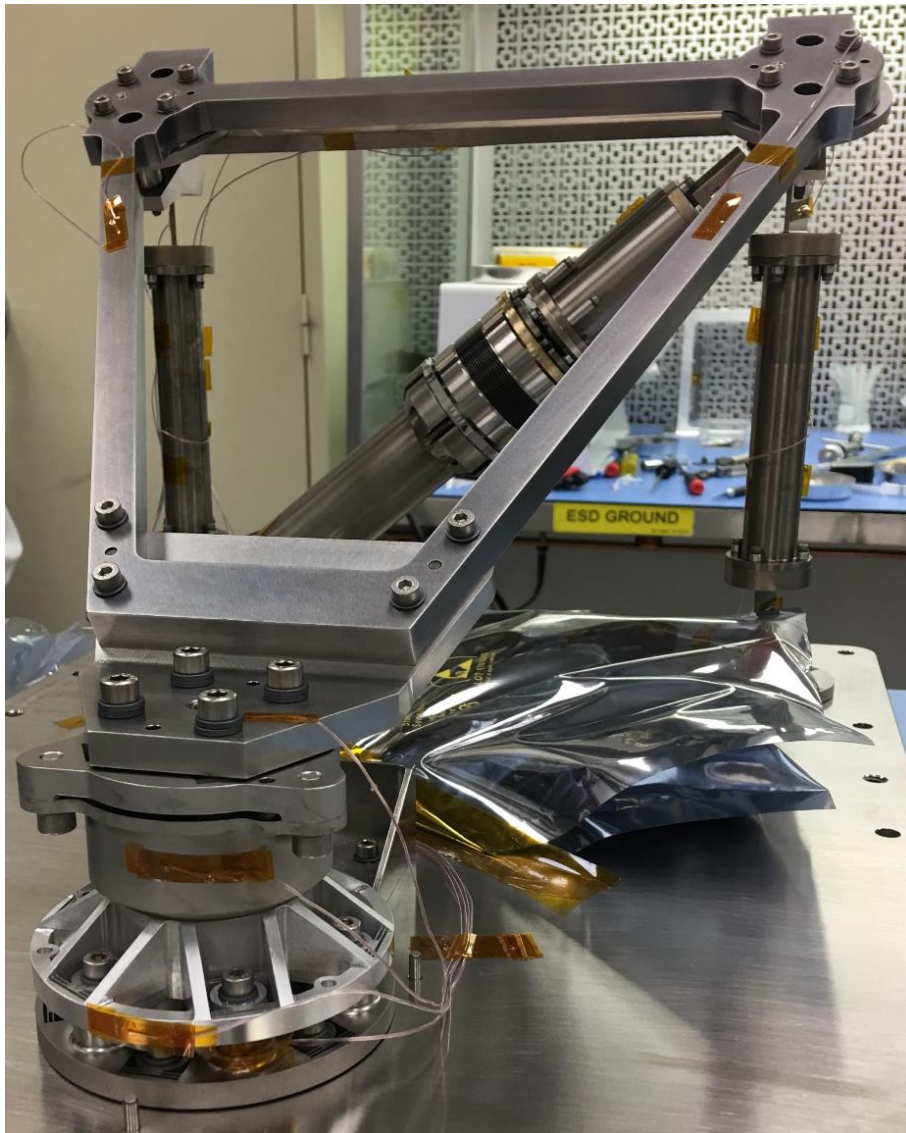
# Vibration Test Results Compared to Non-Linear Contact and Gapping Finite Element Modeling





# Mechanism Configured for Performance Testing in Thermal Vacuum Chamber

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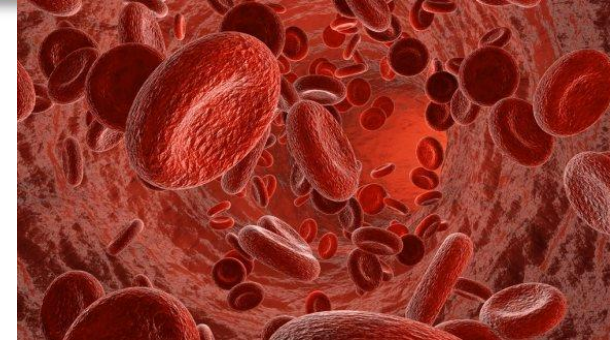




# What is 0.5 microns? How hard could it be?



The Wavelength  
of Cyan Light

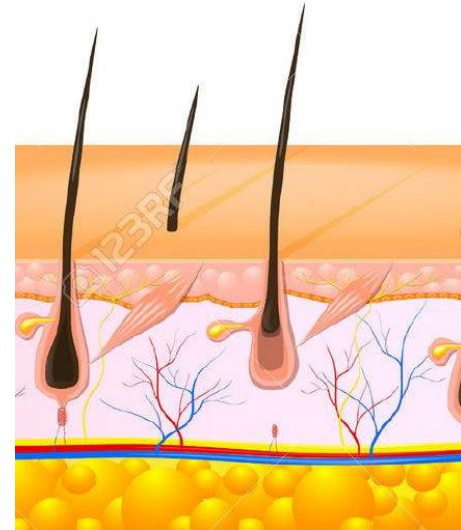


$1/14^{\text{th}}$  the Diameter of  
Human Blood Cell

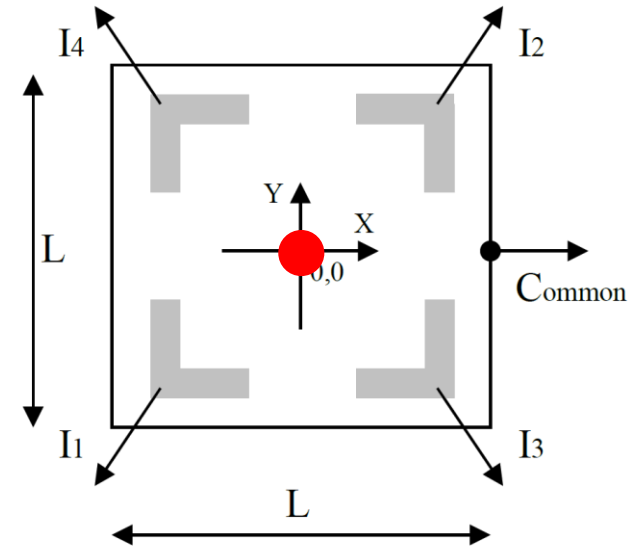
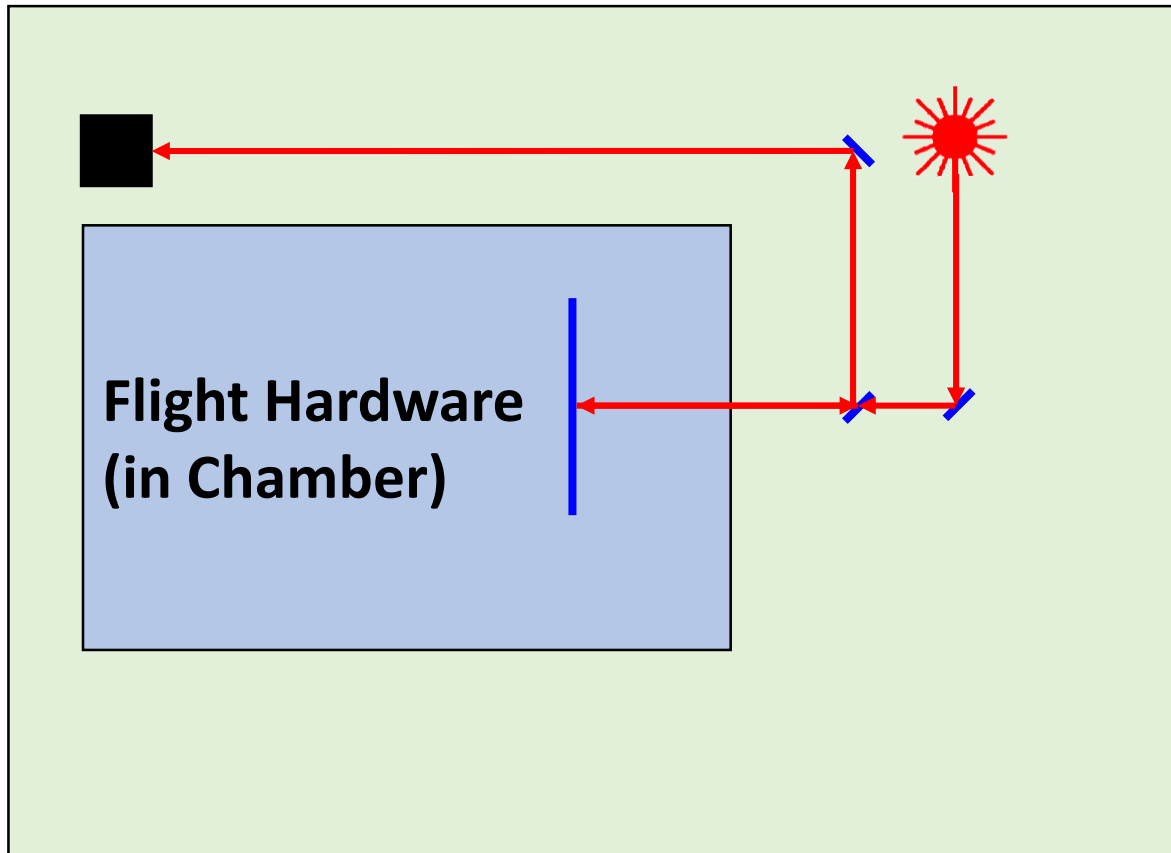
$1/100^{\text{th}}$  the  
Thickness of Paper



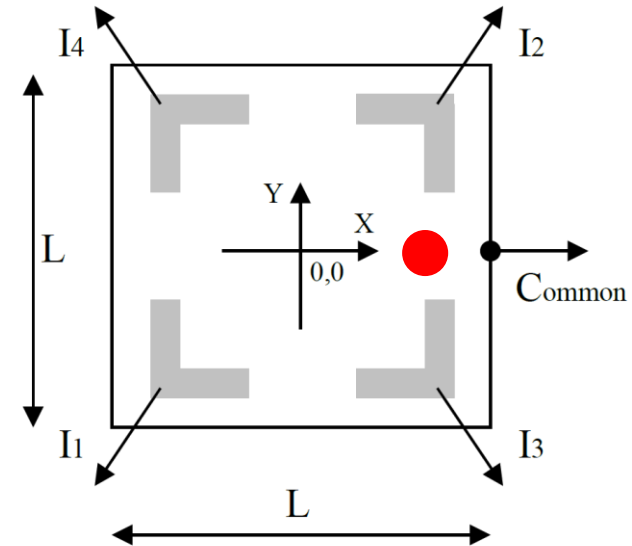
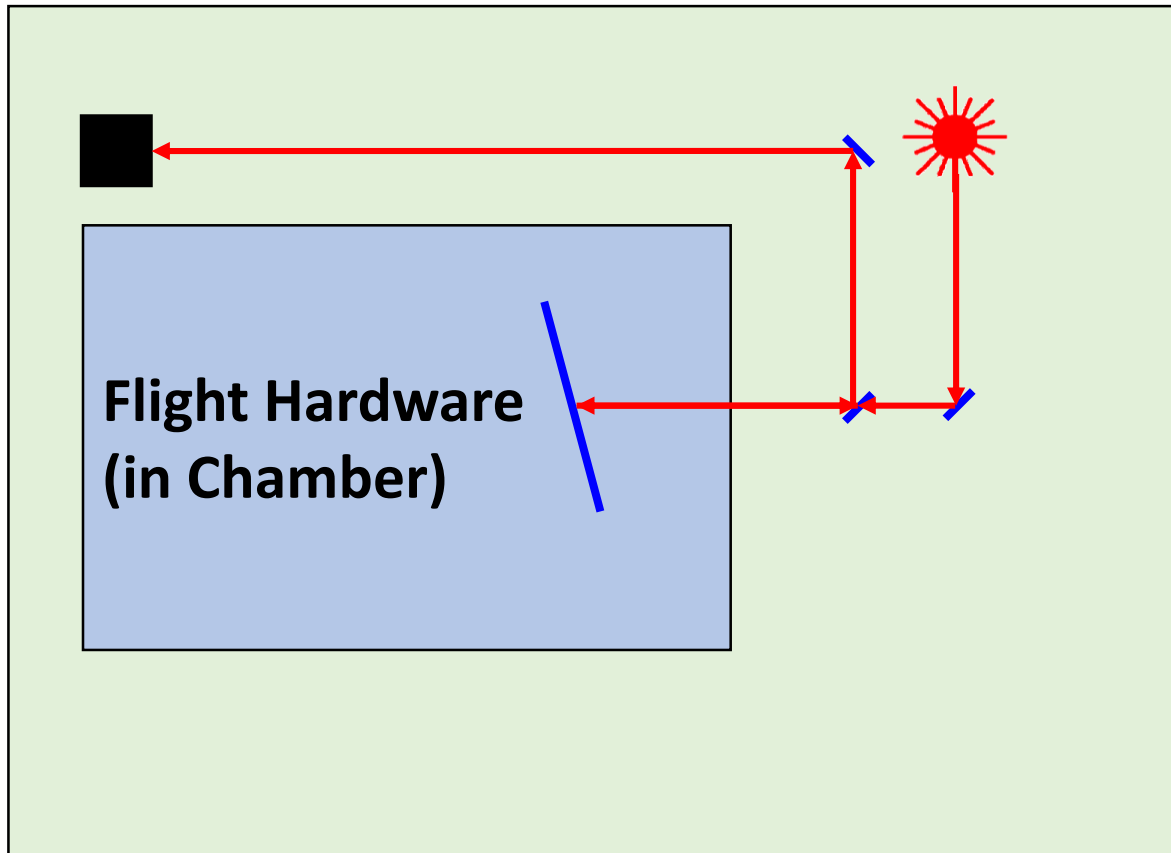
$1/200^{\text{th}}$  the Diameter  
of Human Hair



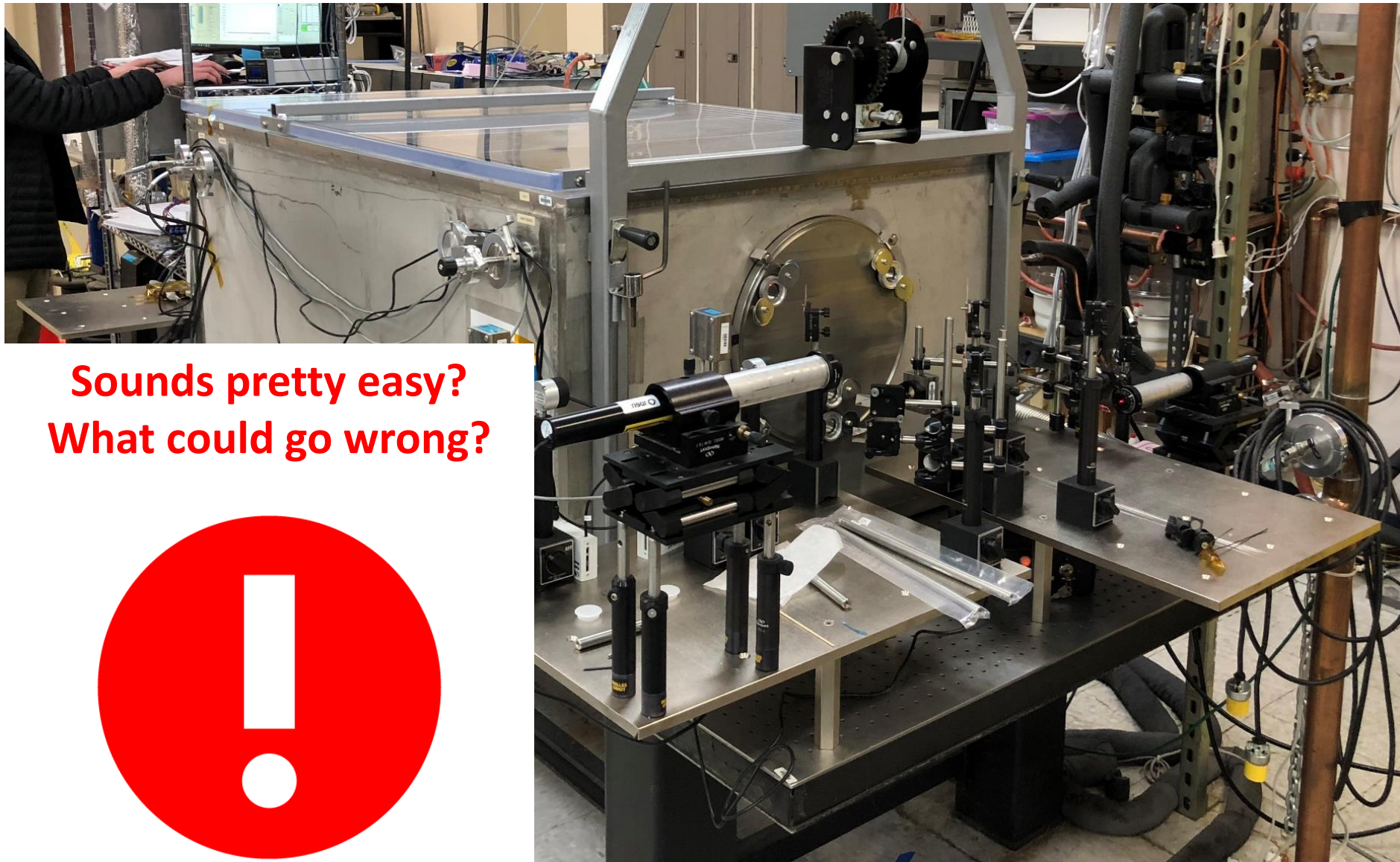
# TVAC Optical Lever Measurement Setup



# TVAC Optical Lever Measurement Setup



# Optical Lever Measurement Setup Pictures

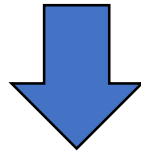




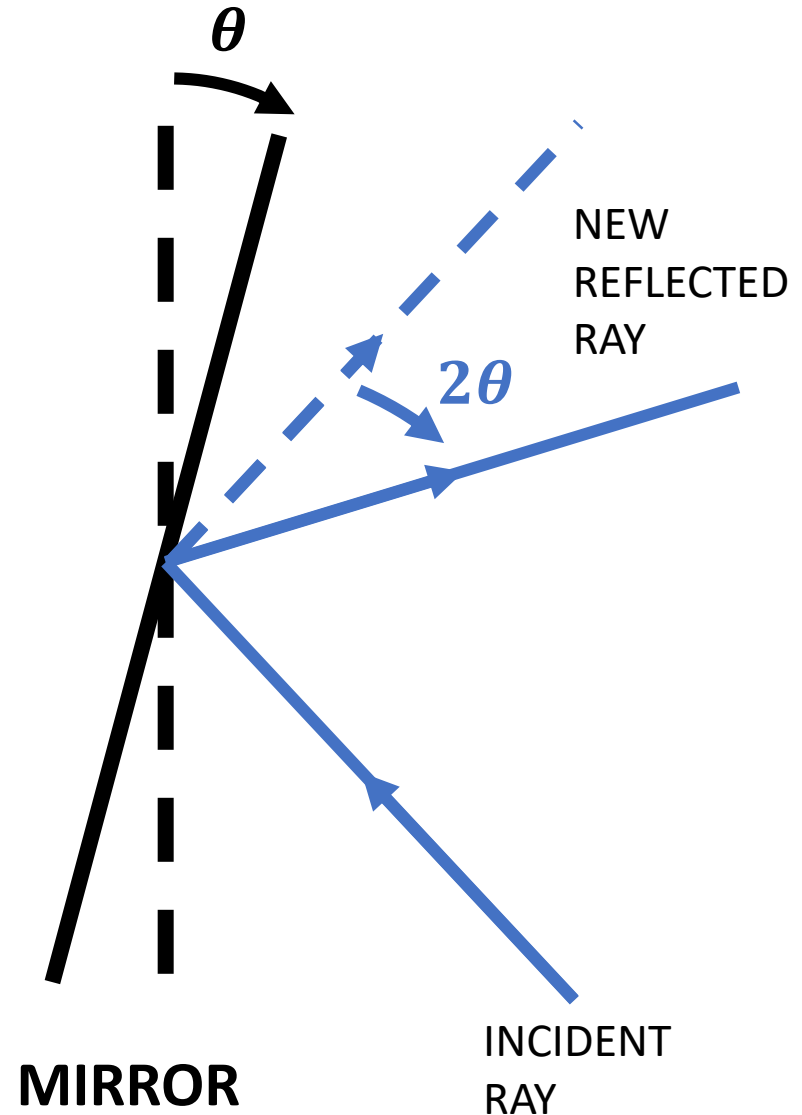
# Actuated Tip-Tilt Mirror Mount (Calibration Stage)



**Motor Operated  
without  
Position Sensing**

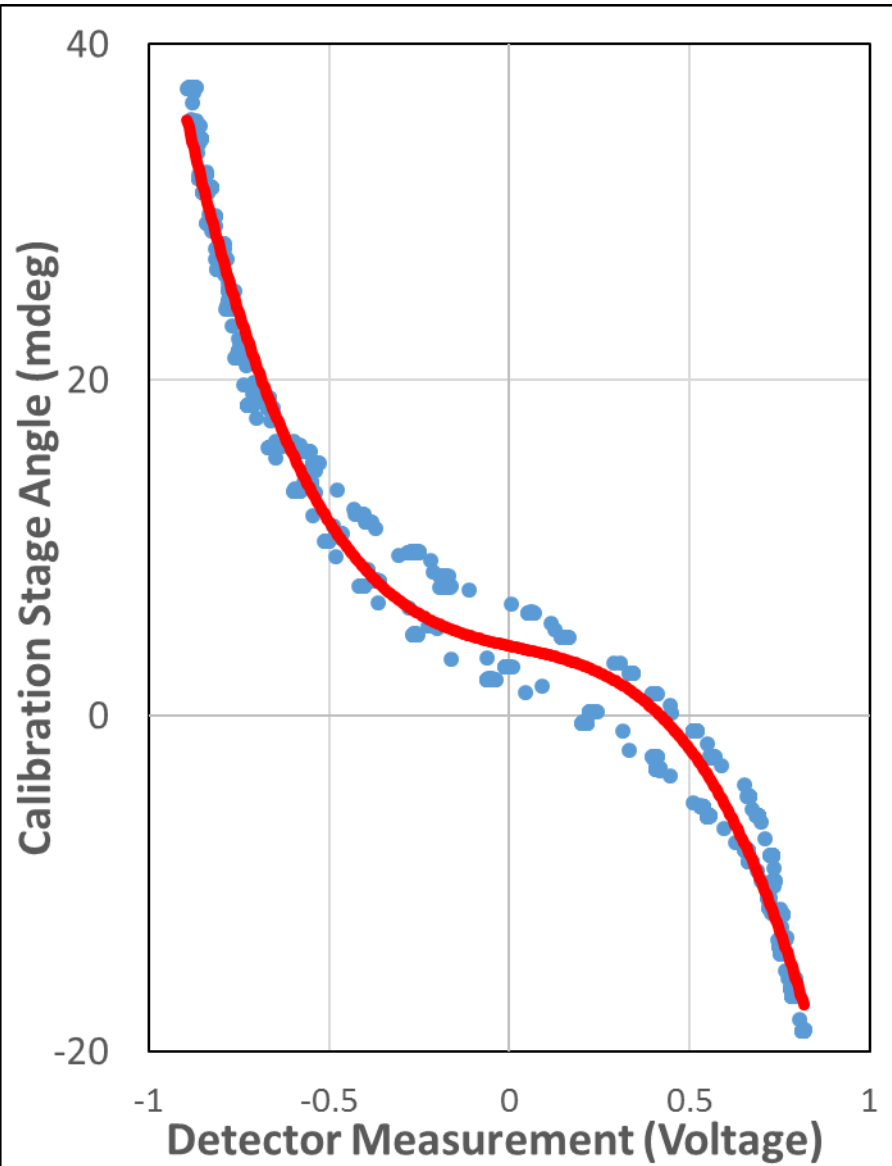


**Closed-Loop  
Control with  
Encoder**

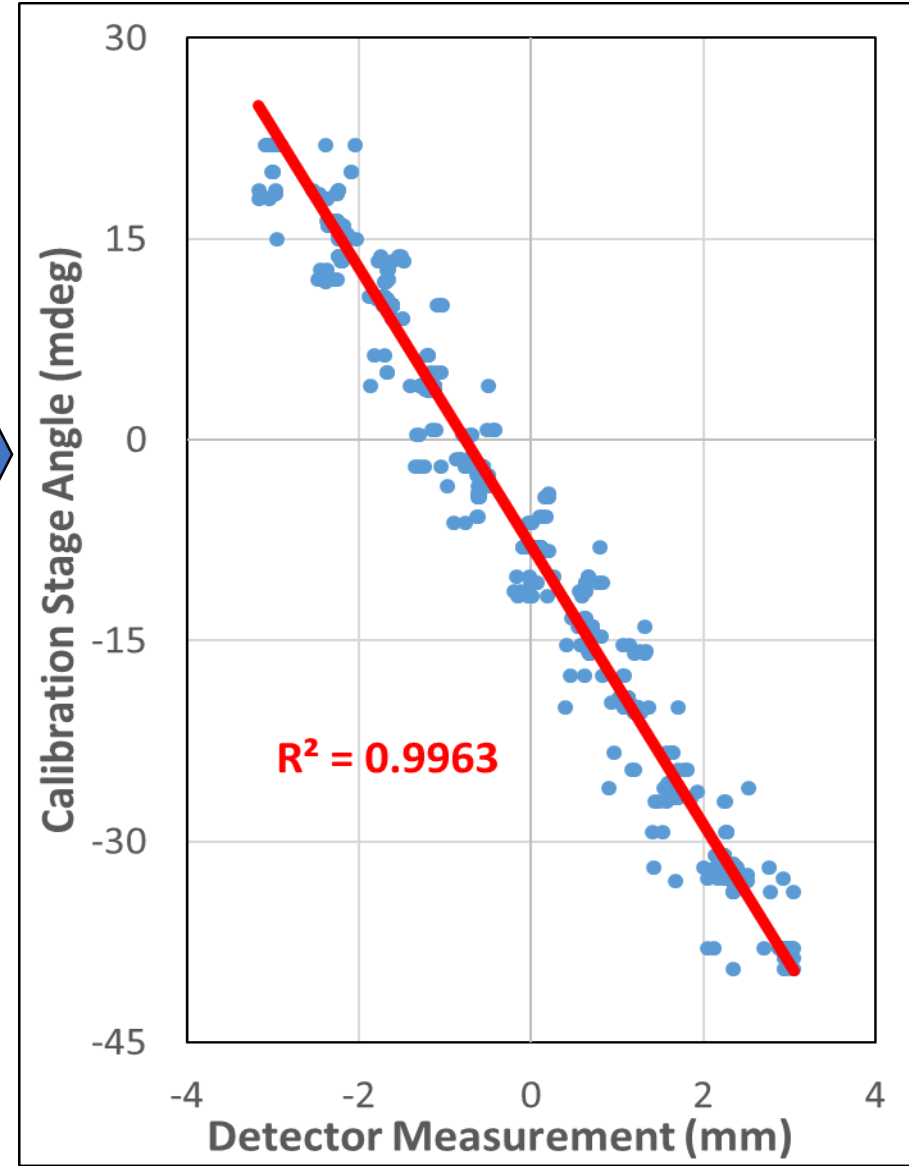


# Calibrating the Beam Path Length for Optical Lever Setup (Non-Linear vs Linear Detectors)

Quadrant Diode Detector



Tetra-Lateral Diode Detector



## **Key Lessons Learned**

1. Angular motion requirements, based on sub-micrometer length changes, can be challenging to verify.
2. When working with small companies, understand the capabilities of the specific personnel working your task and recent history performing similar tasks.
3. Interfaces can drive not only design complexity but also test support and requirement verification complexity.
4. High performance hardware requires an even higher performance test apparatus to verify performance.

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